

RICHARD TAN, SBN 327366
LAW OFFICES OF RICHARD TAN
3020 Bridgeway, Suite 192
Sausalito, CA 94965
Telephone: (510) 345-3246
Facsimile: (415) 532-1310
Email: richardtan@tutanota.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
KEITH H. WASHINGTON,
SAN FRANCISCO BAY VIEW
NATIONAL BLACK NEWSPAPER

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

WASHINGTON, KEITH H. and SAN
FRANCISCO BAY VIEW NATIONAL
BLACK NEWSPAPER,

Plaintiffs.

VS.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS, GEO
CALIFORNIA, INC., MONICA HOOK,
MARIA RICHARD and WILL GOMEZ,

Defendants.

) Case No.:)
)
)
)
)
**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' APPLICATION FOR A
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER
AND/OR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AND
FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

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INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs, Keith H. "Malik" Washington and the San Francisco Bay View National Black Newspaper ("SF Bay View"), hereby request this Court to issue a Temporary Restraining Order and/or Order to Show Cause and, following hearing, a Preliminary Injunction, mandating that the defendants and all persons acting with them or under their control take the following actions:

1. Revoke the disciplinary sanction against Mr. Washington, Report No. 3466318, and remove the sanction from Mr. Washington's record;
 2. Restore Mr. Washington's good time credits (14 days), which have delayed his expected date for home confinement and expected release date;
 3. Return Mr. Washington's cell phone to him.

Plaintiffs further request this Court to issue a Temporary Restraining Order and/or Order to Show Cause and, following hearing, a Preliminary Injunction, prohibiting the defendants and all persons acting with them or under their control from:

4. Enforcing the requirement that Mr. Washington fill out a “News Interview Authorization Form” before he speaks with members of the press;
 5. Enforcing any restrictions on Mr. Washington’s ability to speak with other members of the press;
 6. Retaliating, whether via inmate discipline or other means, against Mr. Washington for speaking with members of the press, until his pre-release status ends.

This motion will be made on the grounds that immediate and irreparable injury will result to plaintiffs unless the activities described above are enjoined pending

1 trial of this action, and will be based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the
2 accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and the declarations of Mary
3 Ratcliff, Alexis Terrazas and Steve Zeltzer.

4 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

5 Shortly before January 8, 2021, a COVID-19 outbreak began at the Taylor Street
6 Center located in the Tenderloin, in the heart of San Francisco – an outbreak which,
7 as of this writing, is still ongoing. Because Plaintiff, Keith H. “Malik” Washington,
8 exposed this outbreak in his role as Editor-in-Chief of Plaintiff, the San Francisco
9 Bay View National Black Newspaper (“SF Bay View”), Mr. Washington was retaliated
10 against by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”), acting through their contractor,
11 the GEO Group, Inc. (“GEO Group”). Mr. Washington and the SF Bay View seek
12 relief from this Court to vindicate their free speech rights.

13 The Taylor Street Center is a private prison facility operated by the GEO Group.
14 It is a Residential Reentry Center - a minimum security facility without cells, bars or
15 armed prison guards. Such centers facilitate prisoners’ reentry into society by placing
16 them in a transitional situation, in which they can seek gainful employment and
17 integrate into the wider community.

18 Mr. Washington was transferred to the Taylor Street Center in September
19 2020, when he entered pre-release status on his federal sentence. As part of his pre-
20 release, he is authorized to work as a journalist and editor of the SF Bay View, the
21 most visited Black newspaper on the internet. When a non-confidential memo
22 concerning the outbreak was circulated to facility residents, Mr. Washington
23 publicized and covered the developing outbreak – an outbreak which GEO Group
24 denied.

25 For doing so, he was punished by defendants.

1
2 **I. Background**

3 Keith H. "Malik" Washington was placed in pre-release status on September 3,
 4 2020 and confined at the Taylor Street Center. (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 10.)
 5 As part of his pre-release, he is permitted to work as the editor-in-chief of the SF Bay
 6 View, located in the Bayview-Hunters Point district of San Francisco. (Complaint, ¶
 7 10, 31.) The SF Bay View is the most visited Black newspaper on the internet.
 8 (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 3.)

9 The Taylor Street Center is operated by GEO California, Inc. ("GEO Group"), a
 10 private corporation operating under a contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.¹
 11 The facility contains 140 beds for federal prisoners, and 100 beds for state prisoners
 12 via a contract with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

13 Typically, Mr. Washington departs the Taylor Street Center at about 7 a.m.
 14 every morning, taking the bus to the SF Bay View offices. (Complaint, ¶ 10.) He
 15 returns at about 8 p.m. in the evening. *Id.*

16 Plaintiff Washington's duties as Editor-in-Chief also include developing and
 17 writing stories and story ideas. (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 22.) The Editor-in-
 18 Chief also processes and routes, when appropriate, emails which the SF Bay View
 19 receives to the appropriate staff person to process. (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶
 20 19.) The SF Bay View receives approximately 500 emails a day. *Id.* Mr. Washington
 21 performs this function both at work and after hours, following his return to the
 22 Taylor Street Center in the evenings, on his cell phone.

23 A crucial component of Plaintiff Washington's duties as Editor-in-Chief is
 24 building relationships with other reporters, news editors and organizations in the

25
 26
 27 ¹ <https://www.bop.gov/locations/rrc/index.jsp?contract=DJB200264>
 28

1 community. (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 24.) This includes developing story
 2 ideas, research and investigation. *Id.* Mr. Washington collaborated with other
 3 reporters on a story documenting incidents of racism in the San Francisco Health
 4 Service System. (Declaration of Steve Zeltzer, ¶ 3-6.) He also participated in a media
 5 partnership documenting the effects of COVID-19, systemic racism, police brutality
 6 and other issues on communities in the Bay Area. (Declaration of Alexis Terrazas, ¶
 7 5-10.)

8 Mr. Washington and his fiancée rent an apartment approximately three
 9 minutes' walk from the SF Bay View offices. (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 28.) The
 10 conditions of his pre-release do not permit him to go to his apartment. (Declaration
 11 of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 28.)

13 **II. The COVID-19 Outbreak at the Taylor Street Center**

14 On Friday, January 8, 2021, a non-confidential memorandum disclosing the
 15 existence of a COVID-19 outbreak at the Taylor Street Center was distributed to
 16 facility residents.² (Complaint, Exhibit A.) The memo was written by Jason
 17 Carpenter and defendant Maria Richard, employees of the GEO Group. The memo
 18 stated that “We have had a few residents and staff who have recently tested positive
 19 for the Covid-19. We have no way of knowing how big [o]r small an outbreak is so we
 20 need to take necessary precautions.” *Id.*

21 The positive COVID tests at the Taylor Street Center took place before January
 22 8, 2021. (Complaint, ¶ 30.) The January 8 memo was the first disclosure of the
 23 ongoing outbreak by BOP and GEO Group staff. (Complaint, ¶ 28.)

27 ² Tim Redmond, *COVID Outbreak – and Media Crackdown – at Private Halfway House in Tenderloin*,
 28 48hills.org (January 11, 2021), <https://48hills.org/2021/01/covid-outbreak-and-media-crackdown-at-private-halfway-house-in-tenderloin/>

1 On the same day, January 8, 2021, at 10:57 a.m., Mary Ratcliff, co-founder of
 2 the SF Bay View, emailed Belief Iruayenama, Mr. Washington's case manager at the
 3 Taylor Street Center, requesting permission for Mr. Washington to attend a press
 4 conference on January 11, 2021 from noon to 1 p.m. (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶
 5 15.) The press conference was not related to the COVID-19 outbreak, and concerned
 6 whistleblower allegations of racism in the San Francisco Health Service System.
 7 (Declaration of Steve Zeltzer, ¶ 3 to 7.)

8 Belief Iruayenama responded at 12:29 p.m.: "It's fine, he already has a pass for
 9 work for that day. So he can go for the Press conference since its in line with his job
 10 and its within his work hours." (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 15.)

11 On the evening of January 8, at 9:45 p.m., Mr. Washington contacted Tim
 12 Redmond.³ Mr. Redmond, a personal friend of Mr. Washington, has been an
 13 investigative reporter in San Francisco for more than 30 years. (Complaint, ¶ 32.) He
 14 was the past executive editor of the San Francisco Bay Guardian, an alternative
 15 newspaper in the Bay Area. *Id.* Mr. Redmond is also the founder of the blog
 16 48hills.org, an independent San Francisco news site. *Id.*

17 Mr. Washington texted Mr. Redmond stating "COVID outbreak here, Tim." Mr.
 18 Redmond responded: "Whoa, can I call you in am?" (48hills Jan 17 article.)

19 The next day, Saturday, January 9, 2021, the GEO Group placed the Taylor
 20 Street Center on lockdown. (Complaint, ¶ 33.) The common areas of the facility were
 21 closed down and all residents were confined to their rooms. *Id.* Residents were
 22 permitted to leave their rooms only to pick up meals. *Id.*

23 On the late morning of January 9, 2021, Mr. Washington and Mr. Redmond
 24 spoke on the phone about the outbreak at the Taylor Street Center. (48hills January

25
 26
 27 ³ Tim Redmond, *Bay View Editor May Take Legal Action Against Private Prison Company*, 48hills.org
 28 (January 17, 2021), <https://48hills.org/2021/01/bayview-editor-may-take-legal-action-against-private-prison-company/> (henceforth "48hills Jan. 17 article").

1 17 article.) Subsequently, a public Twitter posting, including a scan of the January 8
 2 memo, appeared online, which Mr. Washington provided to Mr. Redmond. *Id.*

3 Shortly thereafter, the SF Bay View issued a press release on the outbreak,
 4 signed by Nube Brown, Managing Editor at the SF Bay View. (Declaration of Mary
 5 Ratcliff, ¶ 16-17.) The press release stated that “[GEO GROUP] has no plans to test
 6 the residents until possibly next week.” *Id.*

7 **III. The Retaliation Against Mr. Washington**

8 At 3:58 p.m. on January 9, 2021, Mr. Redmond sent an email to defendant
 9 Maria Richard, the Facility Director of the Taylor Street Center, referring to the press
 10 release and inquiring about the outbreak. (48hills January 17 article.)

11 The email stated:

12 “Can you tell me if there are currently active cases, and what’s being done? Do
 13 the people who live there know who has tested positive? Are there any plans to
 14 move out of the center people who are close to the end of their probation and
 15 have jobs and a place to go?”

16 Ms. Richard did not respond to Mr. Redmond’s email. (48 hills January 17
 17 article.) Instead, approximately three hours later, at 6:47 p.m., defendant Monica
 18 Hook, Vice President for Communications at the GEO Group, emailed Mr.
 19 Redmond. (48 hills January 17 article.) Instead of disclosing information about the
 20 COVID outbreak, Ms. Hook focused her response on discovering the source of Mr.
 21 Redmond’s information. The full text of Ms. Hook’s email was:

22 “Thank you for your inquiry. From whom did you receive the release and would
 23 you please forward that to me? I need some time to get the information you’ve
 24 requested.”

25 In response, Mr. Redmond provided a copy of the press release and the Twitter
 26 posting from his Gmail account. (48 hills January 17 article.)

27 The next day, Sunday, January 10, 2021, at 2:05 p.m., Ms. Hook sent an email
 28 to Mr. Redmond stating that “You’re also using a Gmail address. With all due
 respect, you could be anyone.” (48 hills January 17 article.) Ms. Hook requested

1 confirmation of Mr. Redmond's identity. (48 hills January 17 article.) In response,
 2 Mr. Redmond provided an email address at 48hills.org. (48 hills January 17 article.)

3 At 2:56 p.m. on January 10, Ms. Hook sent an email to Mr. Redmond denying
 4 that an outbreak had occurred, stating that "There are currently zero staff or resident
 5 COVID cases at Taylor Street." (48 hills January 17 article.)

6 At 3:02 p.m., Mr. Redmond emailed Ms. Hook a copy of the Taylor Street
 7 Center's memorandum from the earlier Twitter posting, asking if she believed the
 8 memorandum was fraudulent. (48 hills January 17 article.)

9 At approximately the same time, a GEO Group employee went to Mr.
 10 Washington's room at the Taylor Street Center. (Complaint, ¶ 42.) The employee
 11 informed Mr. Washington that his approval to attend the press conference on
 12 January 11, 2021, which had previously been approved as being "in line with his job
 13 and within his work hours," had been revoked. *Id.* The GEO Group employee then
 14 showed Mr. Washington a text message from Maria Richard, the facility manager,
 15 stating that Mr. Washington's permission to go to the press conference had been
 16 revoked. *Id.*

17 Mr. Washington called his case manager, Belief Iruayenama. (Complaint, ¶ 43.)
 18 When asked why the permission to go to the press conference had been revoked, Ms.
 19 Iruayenama stated that she didn't know what was going on, and that Maria Richard
 20 had intervened. (Complaint, ¶ 43.)

21 Later that day, between 4:15 and 4:30 p.m., defendant Will Gomez, a GEO
 22 Group employee and Case Manager at the Taylor Street Center, searched several
 23 rooms in the facility and confiscated a number of cell phones. (Complaint, ¶ 44.) Mr.
 24 Washington's phone was confiscated, as well as his roommate's phone. *Id.* Mr.
 25 Gomez asked Mr. Washington for the code to unlock the phone, which he provided
 26 to Mr. Gomez. *Id.*

27 All the cell phones which were confiscated were returned after fifteen minutes,
 28 except for Mr. Washington's phone. (Complaint, ¶ 44.) Mr. Washington was

1 informed that he would not be permitted to use other residents' cell phones. *Id.* No
 2 collective search of cell phones at the Taylor Street Center had taken place for at least
 3 six months prior to this search by Mr. Gomez. (Complaint, ¶ 45.)

4 At 6:44 p.m., defendant Hook called Tim Redmond on the phone. (48 hills Jan.
 5 17 article.) Contrary to her previous denial, Ms. Hook stated that there were at least
 6 three cases of COVID at the Taylor Street Center, and that the people who had tested
 7 positive had been moved off site. (48 hills Jan. 17 article.) Ms. Hook again asked Mr.
 8 Redmond who had given him the information about the COVID outbreak. (48 hills
 9 Jan. 17 article.) Ms. Hook also acknowledged that people living at the Taylor Street
 10 Center had cell phones, were permitted to use them, and had every right to
 11 communicate with the community. (48 hills Jan. 17 article.)

12 On Monday, January 11, 2021, Mr. Washington was confined to his room,
 13 prevented from going to work, and barred from attending the press conference
 14 scheduled at noon. (Complaint, ¶ 51.)

15 At 11:30 a.m., Mr. Washington was escorted to a boardroom in the Taylor Street
 16 Center for a disciplinary meeting with defendant Maria Richard, Director of the
 17 Taylor Street Center. (Complaint, ¶ 51.)

18 Ms. Richard informed Mr. Washington that his cell phone was being
 19 confiscated, and would be held for 30 days. (Complaint, ¶ 51.)

20 Ms. Richard also provided Mr. Washington with a "News Interview
 21 Authorization Form". (Complaint, ¶ 52.) Ms. Richard stated that Mr. Washington
 22 would not be permitted to have any contact with members of the press unless he
 23 obtained prior, written permission from Taylor Street Center staff by filling out the
 24 authorization form. *Id.* Ms. Richard stated that approval for the "News Interview
 25 Authorization Form" would need to come from Washington, D.C., presumably from
 26 unnamed BOP officials. *Id.*

27 Ms. Richard stated that if Mr. Washington had kept everything quiet about the
 28 outbreak, he would not have been disciplined. (Complaint, ¶ 52.)

1 The original incident report for Mr. Washington's disciplinary sanction was
 2 dated January 10, 2021 at 5:00 p.m., and signed by Will Gomez. (Complaint, Exhibit
 3 B.) It charges Mr. Washington with a violation of Prohibited Act 327 of BOP's Inmate
 4 Discipline Program, Program Statement 5270.09. (Complaint, Exhibit B.)

5 Prohibited Act 327 is "Unauthorized Contact With the Public". (Complaint, ¶
 6 49.)

7 The incident report *explicitly quotes, verbatim and in its entirety*, Mr.
 8 Redmond's initial email of 3:58 p.m. on January 9, 2021, inquiring about the COVID
 9 outbreak at the Taylor Street Center. (Complaint, Exhibit B.) The incident report also
 10 quotes BOP's policy for institutional visits, 28 C.F.R. § 540.62(e), "Interviews by
 11 reports and others not included in § 540.2 may be permitted only by special
 12 arrangement and with approval of the Warden." (Complaint, Exhibit B.)

13 Later, on January 11, 2021, defendant Maria Richard revised the incident report
 14 during the disciplinary meeting with Mr. Washington. (Complaint, ¶ 53.) Ms.
 15 Richard handwrote, on the incident report, an additional violation of Prohibited Act
 16 297 of BOP's Inmate Discipline Program. (Complaint, Exhibit C.) Prohibited Act 297
 17 is "Use of the telephone for abuses . . . which circumvent the ability of staff to
 18 monitor frequency of telephone use, content of the call, or the number called."
 19 (Complaint, ¶ 55.) On the incident report, the violation is described as "Phone
 20 Abuse". (Complaint, Exhibit C.)

21 Mr. Washington's alleged phone violation was, therefore, retroactively added to
 22 the incident report by the facility director after the cell phone search had already
 23 occurred. Concern about violations of cell phone rules was not, originally, a
 24 motivating factor for the cell phone search.

25 The Discipline Hearing Officer (DHO) report for Mr. Washington's discipline,
 26 Report No. 3466318, states that Mr. Washington will lose 14 days of good time credit
 27 and loss of his cell phone for 30 days. (Complaint, Exhibit C.) As a result of losing his
 28 good time credit, Mr. Washington's earliest possible home confinement date has

1 been delayed from March 19, 2021 to April 2, 2021. His release date has also been
 2 delayed, from May 31, 2021 to June 13, 2021. (Complaint, ¶ 52.)

3 Out of all the prisoners whose cell phones were searched, Mr. Washington was
 4 the only resident found to have allegedly committed Prohibited Act 297, “Phone
 5 Abuse”. (Complaint, ¶ 56.)

6 The Unit Discipline Committee (UDC) report was provided to Mr. Washington
 7 on January 17, 2021. Mr. Washington duly submitted a BP-9 Request for
 8 Administrative Remedy on January 21, 2021. (Complaint, ¶ 57.) As of this writing, no
 9 response to the BP-9 has been received. *Id.*

10 As of this writing, BOP lists five active COVID-19 cases at the Taylor Street
 11 Center.⁴

12 **LEGAL ARGUMENT**

13 In determining whether to grant a temporary restraining order, the Court must
 14 analyze the following factors: (1) whether the movant has a substantial likelihood of
 15 success on the merits; (2) whether irreparable harm will ensue if the request for a
 16 TRO is denied; (3) whether the threatened injury outweighs the harm that the TRO
 17 may cause the defendants; and (4) whether a TRO is in the public interest. *Winter v.*
 18 *Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008) (addressing the standard for
 19 issuance of a preliminary injunction); *Stuhlbarg Int'l Sales Co. v. John D. Brush &*
 20 *Co.*, 240 F. 3d 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001) (noting that the Ninth Circuit treats the
 21 standards for a TRO and a preliminary injunction as substantially identical).

22 “The elements of this test are balanced, so that a stronger showing of one
 23 element may offset a weaker showing of another.” *Alliance for Wild Rockies v.*
 24 *Cottrell*, 632 F. 3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011). “For example, a stronger showing of
 25 irreparable harm to plaintiff might offset a lesser showing of likelihood of success on

26
 27
 28⁴ <https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/>

1 the merits.” *Id.* Likewise, serious questions going to the merits, together with a
 2 balance of equities that tips sharply in favor of plaintiffs, will support the issuance of
 3 an injunction where the other elements are met. *Id.* at 1134-35.

4 A more stringent standard is applied where mandatory, as opposed to
 5 prohibitory, injunctive relief is sought. Although the same principles inform the
 6 court’s analysis in deciding whether to issue mandatory or prohibitory relief,
 7 mandatory preliminary relief should not issue unless both the facts and the law
 8 clearly favor the moving party and “extreme or very serious damage” will result that
 9 is not “capable of compensation in damages”. *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F. 3d 976,
 10 999 (9th Cir. 2017) (citing *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH &*
 11 *Co.*, 561 F. 3d 873, 879 (9th Cir. 2009)). A mandatory injunction is most likely to be
 12 appropriate when “the status quo . . . is exactly what will inflict the irreparable injury
 13 upon complainant.” *Id.*, at 999 (citing *Friends for all Children, Inc. v. Lockheed*
 14 *Aircraft Corp.*, 746 F. 2d 816, 830 n.21 (D.C. Cir. 1984)).

15 **I. Plaintiff, Keith H. Washington, Is Likely to Succeed on the Merits of 16 His Constitutional Claim**

17 The content of Mr. Washington’s speech, concerning the COVID outbreak at the
 18 Taylor Street Center, was the sole motivating factor for the retaliation against him.
 19 Such retaliation is arbitrary and capricious. It is “not a reasonable exercise of prison
 20 authority and . . . [does] not serve any legitimate correctional goal.” *Rizzo v.*
 21 *Dawson*, 778 F. 2d 527, 532 (9th Cir. 1985). Furthermore, the disciplinary sanctions
 22 imposed here included an open-ended, blanket requirement for approval on all
 23 contact with the press. Such requirements are not narrowly tailored, and cannot
 24 reasonably advance any legitimate correctional goal. *Id.* The restrictions imposed on
 25 Mr. Washington also serve no legitimate correctional goal because they are
 26 completely “unnecessary to the maintenance of order” at the Taylor Street Center – a
 27 RRC from which prisoners leave on a daily basis to work in the community. *Franklin*
 28 *v. Murphy*, 745 F. 2d 1221, 1230 (9th Cir. 1984).

Furthermore, under BOP's own inmate discipline policy, capricious and retaliatory sanctions are not permitted. 28 C.F.R. § 541.1. Mr. Washington's incident report, and the belated edits made to it to provide a pretext for the cell phone search, show that his discipline was facially, transparently and solely motivated by the SF Bay View's press release concerning the outbreak, as well as Mr. Redmond's emails to the GEO Group concerning the COVID outbreak at the Taylor Street Center. Sanctions which are plainly retaliatory advance no legitimate correctional goal.

A viable claim of First Amendment retaliation contains five basic elements: (1) An assertion that a state actor took some adverse action against an inmate (2) because of (3) that prisoner's protected conduct, that such action (4) chilled the inmate's exercise of his First Amendment rights, and (5) the action did not reasonably advance a legitimate correctional goal. *Rhodes v. Robinson*, 408 F. 3d 559 (9th Cir. 2005).

In the Ninth Circuit, the prohibition against retaliatory punishment for First Amendment protected activity is clearly established law, for qualified immunity purposes. *Pratt v. Rowland*, 65 F. 3d 802, 806 (9th Cir. 1995).

A. Defendants Took Adverse Action Against Mr. Washington Because of His Protected Conduct, Chilling His Exercise of First Amendment Rights

The First Amendment protects the "right to communicate with persons outside prison walls," and telephone communication is a means of exercising this right. *Valdez v. Rosenbaum*, 302 F. 3d 1039, 1048 (9th Cir. 2002). The First Amendment also "includes a right to communicate a person's view to any willing listener, including a willing representative of the press for the purpose of publication by a willing publisher." *Pell v Procunier*, 417 U.S. 817, 822 (1974). "Unflattering or unwelcome opinions," or even "factually inaccurate statements," are protected conduct and cannot be censored because they "unduly complain" or "magnify grievances". *Procunier v. Martinez*, 416 U.S. 396, 314 (1974).

1 Mr. Washington's telephone call to Mr. Redmond on January 8 and 9 was a
 2 phone call to a private individual outside the Taylor Street Center expressing Mr.
 3 Washington's opinion on the COVID outbreak, and thus protected conduct.
 4 Likewise, his texts to Mr. Redmond were protected conduct. Although the telephone
 5 call would also have been protected conduct even if it had been an official interview
 6 by Mr. Redmond for 48hills, the call was not an interview. It was a private call by Mr.
 7 Washington, who is also a member of the press and an employee of the Bay View,
 8 acting within the parameters of his BOP-authorized job.

9 Furthermore, to the extent that Mr. Washington was involved in the publication
 10 of the SF Bay View's press release exposing the outbreak, his speech leading to the
 11 publication of the press release was also protected conduct.

12 Following Mr. Washington's phone conversation with Mr. Redmond on
 13 January 9, Mr. Redmond sent an email to facility director Maria Richard at 3:58
 14 p.m. The next day, January 10, Vice President for Communications at the GEO
 15 Group, Monica Hook, denied the existence of the COVID outbreak to Mr. Redmond
 16 in an email at 2:56 p.m. At approximately the same time – slightly more than 24
 17 hours after Mr. Redmond's original email – Ms. Richard revoked Mr. Washington's
 18 permission to attend a press conference on January 11, 2021, which had previously
 19 been approved by his case manager for being routine. Shortly afterwards, between
 20 4:15 and 4:30 p.m. on January 10, the pretextual cell phone search by defendant Will
 21 Gomez took place.

22 Retaliatory motive can be shown by the timing of the retaliatory act and
 23 inconsistency with previous actions, as well as direct evidence. *Bruce v. Ylst*, 351 F.
 24 3d 1283, 1288 (9th Cir. 2003). The cell phone search here took place less than 24
 25 hours after Mr. Redmond's email and the SF Bay View's press release, and while
 26 Redmond's exchange with GEO Group Vice President Monica Hook was continuing.
 27 There were no cell phone searches of this sort in the facility for at least six months
 28

1 prior to January 10, 2021. The timing of the retaliatory act and its inconsistency with
 2 previous practice thus demonstrates retaliatory motive.

3 But direct evidence also exists. The Incident Report, written by Will Gomez at
 4 5:00 p.m. on January 10, 2021, explicitly states that Mr. Washington was disciplined
 5 for violating Prohibited Act 327 of BOP's Inmate Discipline Program, Program
 6 Statement 5270.09, "Unauthorized Contact With the Public." (Complaint, Exhibit B.)
 7 The member of the "public" who Mr. Washington had "unauthorized contact" with
 8 was a journalist, Mr. Redmond, as the Incident Report explicitly states.

9 Defendant Gomez states that "Staff became aware of incident" at 4:00 p.m.,
 10 that a cell phone search took place, and that defendant Gomez located a copy of the
 11 January 8 COVID memo, text messages to Mr. Redmond and a link to the public
 12 Twitter posting on Mr. Washington's phone. Notably, the incident report *quotes the*
 13 *entirety of Mr. Redmond's original email* to defendant Richard, which was sent at
 14 3:58 p.m. the previous day – 24 hours before the cell phone search took place.
 15 (Complaint, Exhibit B.)

16 Defendant Gomez gives no explanation in his incident report for his sudden
 17 inspiration to conduct a cell phone search when no such searches had taken place at
 18 the Taylor Street Center for more than six months prior. Nor does defendant Gomez
 19 explain in his report why it was that, out of all the residents whose cell phones were
 20 searched, Mr. Washington's phone was the only one confiscated, and Mr.
 21 Washington the only individual punished.

22 Gomez's incident report facially demonstrates that the cell phone search was
 23 motivated by GEO Group's suspicion that Mr. Washington was responsible for the
 24 coverage of the developing COVID outbreak. After Mr. Washington was disciplined,
 25 in his meeting with defendant Richard on January 11, 2021, Defendant Richard
 26 handwrote on the incident report the additional charge of "phone abuse". This after-
 27 the-fact correction confirms, firstly, that Defendant Gomez was not seeking cell
 28 phone violations during his original cell phone search. It also demonstrates

1 Defendant Richard's awareness of the need to create a *post facto* pretext for the
 2 discipline which did not involve Mr. Washington's role in exposing of the COVID
 3 outbreak at her facility.

4 Direct evidence, timing and inconsistency with previous practice all show that
 5 BOP and the GEO Group retaliated against Mr. Washington for his protected
 6 conduct, and that Mr. Washington's exposure of the COVID outbreak was the sole
 7 reason for the sanctions imposed on him.

8 Mr. Washington was subject to a open-ended requirement for BOP approval of
 9 all speech with members of the press, along with the confiscation of his cell phone. A
 10 litigant need not show a total chilling of his First Amendment rights in order to make
 11 out a retaliation claim. *Rhodes v. Robinson*, 408 F. 3d 559, 568 (9th Cir. 2005). In
 12 this case, Mr. Washington's speech has not been chilled; it has been silenced. The
 13 reach of BOP's restrictions on speaking with members of the press extends to
 14 personal friends, such as Mr. Redmond, who also happen to be members of the
 15 press. Professional contacts of Mr. Washington have not contacted him because they
 16 fear he will be retaliated against. (Declaration of Alexis Terrazas, ¶ 12-15, Declaration
 17 of Steve Zeltzer, ¶ 11-14.) Collaborations between the SF Bay View and other news
 18 organizations have also been harmed by these restrictions. (Declaration of Alexis
 19 Terrazas, ¶ 14-15.)

20 Furthermore, the press restrictions inhibit Mr. Washington in his ability to
 21 function as editor of the SF Bay View. As such, it interferes with newsgathering,
 22 which is protected First Amendment activity. *Branzburg v. Hayes*, 408 U.S. 665,
 23 682 (1972). To the extent that Mr. Washington's speech with members of the press
 24 concerns matters of public concern, such as the COVID outbreak, the First
 25 Amendment interest implicated by BOP and GEO Group's retaliation here is of
 26 "overriding importance". *Bartnicki v. Vopper*, 532 U.S. 514, 535 (2001) (collecting
 27 cases).

1 **B. No Legitimate Correctional Purpose is Served By the Action**

2 Retaliation is “not a reasonable exercise of prison authority and . . . [does] not
 3 serve any legitimate correctional goal.” *Rizzo v. Dawson*, 778 F.2d 527, 532 (9th Cir.
 4 1985). A plaintiff demonstrates that retaliatory action does not advance legitimate
 5 correctional goals if he shows that the actions taken were arbitrary and capricious.
 6 *Id.* Disciplinary action which was taken solely for a retaliatory purpose serves no
 7 legitimate correctional goal. *Pratt v. Rowland*, 65 F. 3d 802, 807 (9th Cir. 1995).

8 Although the prisoner bears the burden of pleading and proving the absence of
 9 legitimate correctional goals, *Pratt*, 65 F. 3d at 806, prisons cannot establish a
 10 legitimate correctional goal by “articulating a general justification for a neutral
 11 process” if the prisoner shows that the disciplinary process was used “as a cover or a
 12 ruse” to punish him. *Bruce v. Ylst*, 351 F. 3d 1283, 1289 (9th Cir. 2003). This is so
 13 even if, under the disciplinary system, the prisoner arguably could have been
 14 legitimately punished for his conduct absent the retaliatory motive. *Id.* (citing *Rizzo*,
 15 *supra*, 778 F. 2d at 532.)

16 Actions which are “unnecessary to the maintenance of order in the institution”
 17 serve no legitimate correctional goal. *Watison v. Carter*, 668 F. 3d 1108, 1114-15
 18 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing *Rizzo v. Dawson*, 778 F. 2d 527, 532 (9th Cir. 1985), *Franklin*
 19 *v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1230 (9th Cir. 1984)). Furthermore, disciplinary action
 20 must be narrowly tailored to meet the goal in question. *Rizzo v. Dawson*, 778 F. 2d
 21 527, 532 (9th Cir. 1985).

22 The disciplinary action here included a open-ended requirement for BOP
 23 review of all Mr. Washington’s contacts with the press, covering all conversations,
 24 interviews, and collaboration, regardless of whether or not the topic of the
 25 conversation covered BOP, GEO Group or the COVID outbreak at the Taylor Street
 26 Center. Several of Mr. Washington’s colleagues in the press have refrained from
 27 contacting him because of the press restrictions. (Declaration of Alex Terrazas, ¶ 13-
 28 15; Declaration of Steve Zeltzer, ¶ 11-14.) They have ceased working with him on

1 stories; they have refrained from contacting him; and a joint project to create a
 2 partnership between the SF Bay View and El Tecolote, a local Spanish/English
 3 bilingual newspaper, has fallen apart because Mr. Washington can no longer
 4 participate in meetings. *Id.*

5 These restrictions are not narrowly tailored. They contain no restrictions or
 6 clarification on the types of contact which will or will not be permitted, and they are
 7 not constrained to particular topics. Such a restriction cannot serve any asserted
 8 correctional goal.

9 Although institutional security is a legitimate correctional goal, *Morrison v.*
 10 *Hall*, 261 F. 3d 896, 907 (9th Cir. 2001), security at the Taylor Street Center is not
 11 served by disciplining speech to outside persons who then proceed to send press
 12 inquiries to facility staff. Outgoing communications, such as Mr. Washington's
 13 phone call, do not implicate security concerns inside a prison. *Thornburgh v. Abbott*,
 14 490 U.S. 410, 411-12 (1989) (citing *Procunier v. Martinez*, 416 U.S. 396, 414-16
 15 (1974).) If anything, publicity and news coverage of the COVID outbreak at the
 16 Taylor Street Center increases, rather than decreases, institutional security since it
 17 incentivizes facility staff to report cases and take precautionary measures to prevent
 18 further transmission, whereas denying the outbreak, as Defendant Hook did,
 19 increases the likelihood of serious harm to staff and prisoners.

20 As previously argued, the sole reason for the retaliation against Mr. Washington
 21 was his protected speech concerning the COVID outbreak at the Taylor Street
 22 Center. Such action is arbitrary and capricious. It does not meet the Bureau of
 23 Prisons' own standard for inmate discipline. 28 C.F.R. § 541.1 ("Sanctions will not be
 24 imposed in a capricious or arbitrary manner.") Such retaliation serves no legitimate
 25 correctional purpose, even if BOP or GEO Group advance a neutral justification for
 26 the disciplinary rule, or show that Mr. Washington actually violated the rule in
 27 question. *Bruce v. Ylst, supra*, 351 F. 3d at 1289.

1 **II. Plaintiff, SF Bay View, is Likely to Succeed on the Merits of Its
2 Constitutional Claim**

3 Outside the prison context, a plaintiff alleging First Amendment retaliation
4 must show that (1) they engaged in a constitutionally protected activity; (2)
5 Defendants' actions would chill a person of ordinary firmness from continuing to
6 engage in the protected activity; and (3) the protected activity was a substantial or
7 motivating factor in Defendants' conduct. *Sampson v. Cty. of Los Angeles*, 974 F. 3d
8 1012, 1019 (9th Cir. 2020) (citing *O'Brien v. Welty*, 818 F. 3d 920, 932 (9th Cir.
9 2016)).

10 **A. The SF Bay View Engaged in Constitutionally Protected
11 Activity**

12 As a corporation, the SF Bay View's speech is entitled to First Amendment
13 protection. *Citizens United v. Federal Election Com'n*, 558 U.S. 310, 341 (2010)
14 (collecting cases). The SF Bay View is also a newspaper, and its speech is entitled to
15 First Amendment protection on that basis as well. *Grosjean v. American Press Co.*,
16 297 U.S. 233, 250 (1936). When the editor of a newspaper is targeted by a statute,
17 the prosecution implicates "more serious First Amendment overtones." *Bigelow v.
18 Virginia*, 421 U.S. 809 (1975).

19 Mr. Washington is the editor of the SF Bay View – a job which he was
20 authorized to work in by BOP and the GEO Group. With Mr. Washington as editor,
21 the SF Bay View published a press release concerning the COVID Outbreak. Mr.
22 Washington also communicates and collaborates with other reporters, such as Mr.
23 Redmond, on news stories.

24 The press release is speech by the SF Bay View. Likewise, Mr. Washington's
25 phone conversation and communications with Mr. Redmond, made in furtherance of
26 his work responsibilities, is journalistic and editorial speech on behalf of, and by, the
27 SF Bay View.

28 **B. The Activity was a Substantial or Motivating Factor in
29 Defendants' Conduct**

When showing that the protected activity was a substantial or motivating factor in the retaliation, plaintiff must show that the “retaliatory animus” was a “but for” cause of their injury, “meaning that the adverse action against [them] would not have been taken absent the retaliatory motive.” *Nieves v. Bartlett*, 139 S. Ct. 1715, 1722 (2019). The SF Bay View’s protected speech was a “but for” cause of the retaliation, since the retaliation was solely motivated by the SF Bay View’s press release and Mr. Washington’s speech to Mr. Redmond concerning the COVID outbreak.

C. Defendants’ Actions Would Chill a Person of Ordinary Firmness From Continuing to Engage in the Protected Activity

A litigant need not show a total chilling of his First Amendment rights in order to make out a retaliation claim. *Rhodes v. Robinson*, 408 F. 3d 559, 568 (9th Cir. 2005). Mr. Washington’s colleagues in the media have refrained from contacting him because of fear that they will subject him to retaliation, and collaboration between the SF Bay View and other news organizations have been put on hold because of the press restrictions. (Declaration of Alexis Terrazas, ¶ 13-15, Declaration of Steve Zeltzer, ¶ 11-14.) Most significantly, this unjustified and plainly retaliatory action by defendants has damaged morale at the SF Bay View and hampered its operations, delaying the production of the February issue of the newspaper. (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 26-27.)

III. Plaintiffs Have Been, and Will be, Irreparably Harmed if this Court Does Not Protect their Constitutional Rights by Issuing a Temporary Restraining Order

“The loss of First Amendment rights, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.” *Associated Press v. Otter*, 682 F. 3d 821, 826 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976)). A “colorable First Amendment claim . . . is irreparable injury sufficient to merit the grant of relief.” *Warsoldier v. Woodford*, 418 F. 3d 989, 1001 (9th Cir. 2005). The

1 Ninth Circuit does “not require a strong showing of irreparable harm for
 2 constitutional injuries.” *Cuviello v. City of Vallejo*, 944 F. 3d 816, 833 (9th Cir.
 3 2019).

4 Plaintiffs, Mr. Washington and the SF Bay View, have already suffered
 5 irreparable injury as a result of this retaliation. Mr. Washington and the SF Bay View
 6 have been unable to report on at least one developing story concerning racism in the
 7 City of San Francisco. (Declaration of Steve Zeltzer, ¶ 11-14.) A collaborative project
 8 between the SF Bay View and a bilingual English/Spanish newspaper, El Tecolote,
 9 has stalled. (Declaration of Alexis Terrazas, ¶ 13-15.) The production of the February
 10 issue of the SF Bay View has been delayed because of defendants’ actions.
 11 (Declaration of Mary Ratcliff, ¶ 19-25.) Most significantly, Plaintiffs are now unable
 12 to report on the COVID outbreak at the Taylor Street Center – a developing outbreak
 13 and public health issue in the middle of San Francisco. Plaintiffs require immediate
 14 relief from this Court to prevent ongoing and future harm to their First Amendment
 15 rights.

16 **IV. The Balance of Equities Weighs in Plaintiffs’ Favor as it is Always in
 17 the Public Interest to Protect Constitutional Rights**

18 When the government is a party, the last two factors of the preliminary
 19 injunction inquiry – the balancing of equities and the public interest inquiry –
 20 merge. *Drakes Bay Oyster Co. v. Jewell*, 747 F. 3d 1073, 1092 (9th Cir. 2014).

21 When plaintiffs raise “serious First Amendment questions . . . the balance of
 22 hardships tips sharply in [the plaintiffs’] favor.” *Cmty. House, Inc. v. City of Boise*,
 23 490 F. 3d 1041, 1059 (9th Cir. 2007). Further, “it is always in the public’s interest to
 24 prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights.” *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695
 25 F.3d 990, 1002 (9th Cir. 2012). “The public interest inquiry primarily addresses
 26 impact on non-parties rather than parties.” *League of Wilderness Defs/Blue
 27 Mountains Biodiversity Project v. Connaughton*, 752 F. 3d 655, 766 (9th Cir. 2014).
 28

1 The public interest implicated here concerns more than a single individual's
 2 right to have a private conversation outside prison walls. The people of the Bay Area
 3 have a strong, indeed overwhelming, interest in news concerning a COVID outbreak
 4 in a building located in the heart of the Tenderloin. The public is entitled to know the
 5 basic facts concerning the outbreak, the number of cases, whether the outbreak is
 6 spreading, whether staff as well as prisoners are infected, and what preventive
 7 measures BOP/GEO Group is taking to prevent further infection. Mere statistics on
 8 the BOP's website – the only voluntarily disclosed information to date - do not fill
 9 this need.⁵

10 The public interest is heightened here because, instead of disclosing
 11 information about the spread of the outbreak, GEO Group denied that the outbreak
 12 was taking place. It retaliated against a journalist and newspaper who provided
 13 information about the outbreak, and delayed posting information about the outbreak
 14 on the Bureau of Prisons website. These are all matters of intense public concern,
 15 particularly when a private prison contractor is involved. *See, e.g., Perez v. Wolf*, 445
 16 F. Supp. 3d 275, 295 (N.D. Cal. 2020) (COVID-19 outbreak) (“... the public interest
 17 in promoting public health is served by efforts to contain the further spread of
 18 COVID-19, particularly in detention centers, which are typically staffed by persons
 19 who reside in the local communities.”); *Cameron v. Bouchard*, 462 F. Supp. 3d 746
 20 (E.D. Mich. 2020) (COVID-19 outbreak); *Valentine v. Collier*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
 21 178652 (S.D. Tex. 2020) (same).

22 Mr. Washington spoke to another journalist, in his capacity as the editor of the
 23 largest Black newspaper in the country, about a developing COVID outbreak in the
 24 middle of San Francisco. He also participated in publishing news concerning the
 25 outbreak. Even GEO Vice President Monica Hook was forced to acknowledge, when

26
 27
 28⁵ <https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/>

1 questioned, that Mr. Washington had a right to express himself regarding the COVID
 2 outbreak at the Taylor Street Facility. (Complaint, ¶ 50.) That promise,
 3 unfortunately, was honored only in the breach. If any speech can be said to be in the
 4 public interest, the conversations here undoubtedly qualify. Mr. Washington should
 5 not be punished for rendering an important service to the people of San Francisco
 6 and the Bay Area.

7 **V. Exhaustion Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act Does Not Apply**

8 Although exhaustion under the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) is an
 9 affirmative defense which need not be pled by the plaintiff, *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S.
 10 199 (2007), for purposes of establishing their entitlement to injunctive relief,
 11 plaintiffs establish that PLRA exhaustion does not apply here.

12 **A. A Textual Exception to the PLRA's Exhaustion Requirement 13 Applies**

14 Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), a prisoner is required to
 15 exhaust “such administrative remedies as are available” before bringing suit to
 16 challenge prison conditions. 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). However, a prisoner “must
 17 exhaust available remedies, but need not exhaust unavailable ones.” *Ross v. Blake*,
 18 136 S.Ct. 1850, 1858 (2016) (Kagan, J.). An prisoner is required to exhaust those, but
 19 only those, grievance procedures that are “capable of use” to obtain “some relief for
 20 the action complained of. *Ross*, 136 S. Ct. at 1859 (citing *Booth v. Churner*, 532 U.S.
 21 731, 738 (2001)).

22 In *Ross*, the Supreme Court noted three textually-rooted exceptions to the
 23 PLRA’s exhaustion requirement. Firstly, if an administrative procedure “operates as
 24 a simple dead end – with officers unable or consistently unwilling to provide any
 25 relief to aggrieved inmates”, an administrative procedure is unavailable. *Id.* at 1859.
 26 Next, if “some mechanism exists to provide relief, but no ordinary prisoner can
 27 discern or navigate it,” administrative relief is unavailable. *Id.* Third, if “prison
 28 administrators thwart inmates from taking advantage of a grievance process through

1 machination, misrepresentation or intimidation,” *id.* at 1860, the administrative
 2 procedure is unavailable, and the PLRA poses no bar.

3 In the context of a developing COVID-19 outbreak at a prison facility, some
 4 courts have held “that the irreparable and time-sensitive harm plaintiffs face in light
 5 of the virus renders all grievance procedures inherently unavailable”. *Maney v.*
 6 *Brown*, 474 F. Supp. 3d 1191, 1205-06 (D. Or. 2020) (collecting cases). Other courts,
 7 however, have required that a plaintiff must still exhaust the administrative process
 8 unless one of the three *Ross* categories applies. *Maney*, 474 F. Supp. 3d at 1206
 9 (collecting cases).

10 One of the *Ross* categories applies here. Relief is not “available” under the
 11 PLRA. Mr. Washington submitted a BP-9 Request for Administrative Remedy on
 12 January 21, 2021. Under BOP regulations, a response to the BP-9 can take up to 40
 13 days – 20 days plus a possible 20 day extension. 28 C.F.R. § 542.18. The next level of
 14 appeal, with a BP-10 form to the Regional Director, takes up to 60 days – 30 days
 15 plus a possible 30 day extension. *Id.* The final level of appeal, a BP-11 form to the
 16 General Counsel, takes up to 60 days – 40 days plus a possible 20 day extension. *Id.*

17 Thus, assuming Mr. Washington files his appeals on the same day he receives a
 18 denial, appeal of his discipline will take a minimum of 90 days, and a maximum of
 19 160 days if BOP exercises all its discretionary extensions. This means that the
 20 *earliest possible date* for Mr. Washington’s appeal to be resolved by the final level of
 21 review, even if he responds instantaneously to every denial, is April 21, 2021. If every
 22 extension is taken by BOP, the appeal would reach the final level of review on June
 23 30, 2021 – a month after his original expected release date of May 31, 2021, before
 24 his good time credits were revoked as a result of the retaliation against him.

25 In a recent concurrence in the Supreme Court’s denial of a plaintiff’s
 26 application to vacate a stay of a preliminary injunction, Justice Sotomayor, joined by
 27 Justice Ginsburg, reasoned that district courts could find grievance procedures
 28 unavailable under the “dead end” exception to PLRA exhaustion where “a plaintiff

1 has established that the prison grievance procedures at issue are utterly incapable of
 2 responding to a rapidly spreading pandemic like COVID-19 . . . much in the way they
 3 would be if prison officials ignored the grievance entirely.” *Valentine v. Collier*, 140
 4 S. Ct. 1598, 1600-01 (May 14, 2020).

5 In a later dissent during the same litigation, Justice Sotomayor, joined by
 6 Justice Kagan – the author of *Ross* – asserted, in the context of an ongoing COVID-
 7 19 outbreak at a prison, that a 160 day long grievance process offered “no realistic
 8 prospect of relief”, and that the PLRA’s textual exceptions to exhaustion applied
 9 because relief was not “available”. *Valentine v. Collier*, 208 L. Ed. 2d 415, 418 (Nov.
 10 16, 2020).

11 The maximum length of BOP’s grievance procedure is, like in *Valentine*, 160
 12 days.

13 Mr. Washington’s First Amendment rights are injured right now. The
 14 impairment to the public interest in reporting on an ongoing COVID outbreak
 15 cannot wait a week, never mind 90 or 160 days. Regardless, a 160-day appeal would
 16 take longer than Mr. Washington’s release date of May 31, 2021, which has been
 17 pushed back 14 days to June 14, 2021 because of the revocation of his good time
 18 credits. Requiring Mr. Washington to exhaust his administrative remedies in this
 19 situation could result in an adjudication of his claim after he has already been
 20 released. Under these circumstances, relief is unavailable under the PLRA. *See also*
 21 *Sowell v. TDCJ*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77809 (S.D. Tex. 2020) (COVID-19
 22 outbreak) (“Where the circumstances present an imminent danger to an inmate,
 23 TDCJ’s time-consuming administrative procedure, which TDCJ may choose to
 24 extend at will, presents no ‘possibility of some relief’”).

25 **B. PLRA Exhaustion Does Not Apply to the SF Bay View**

26 The PLRA states that “No action shall be brought with respect to prison
 27 conditions . . . by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison or other correctional facility

1 until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.” 42 U.S.C.
2 § 1997e(a).

3 The SF Bay View is not a “prisoner confined in any jail, prison or other
4 correctional facility”. Therefore, its First Amendment claims, and all its other claims
5 under federal law, are not subject to the exhaustion requirement of the PLRA.

6

7 CONCLUSION

8 As the Editor-in-Chief of a major national Black newspaper, Mr. Washington is
9 unquestionably entitled both to speak with other journalists, and to report, in his
10 own right, for the SF Bay View, particularly regarding an ongoing COVID-19
11 outbreak in the very facility where he resides. The retaliation against him was
12 unjustified, and it should be enjoined.

13 Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant its application for a
14 temporary restraining order and/or an order to show cause, and, following a hearing,
15 issue a preliminary injunction.

16 Dated: February 1 , 2021

17 **LAW OFFICES OF RICHARD TAN**

18
19 By: _____
20 Richard Tan

21 Attorney for Plaintiffs
22 KEITH H. WASHINGTON and SAN
23 FRANCISCO BAY VIEW NATIONAL BLACK
24 NEWSPAPER